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(WRITTEN FOR THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.) GEOLOGY, NO. 4.

We approach now the secondary class of rocks-in many respects the most important class of all. Certainly, by far the most important we have considered. These rocks occur in the following order: 1. Mill Stone Grit; 2. Saliferous rock; 3. Grey Band; 4. Ferriferous Slate; 5. Ferriferous Sand Rock; 6. Calciferous Slate; 7. Geodiferous Lime Rock; 8. Cornitiferous Lime

Rock; 9. Pyritiferous Rock. This class contains animal and vegetable petrifactions, of a higher order. They are derived from fresh water, and dry land, as well as from maratime regions. Hence, these rock must have been formed not only subs-quent to the transition series, but subsequent to the creation of the animals, and vegetables imbedded in them and these animals, and vegetables must have been the subjects of a distinct creation, after the perfect development of the transition class .-The secondary class, extends over a wide scope of country, and some of the most important rocks known are embraced in this series. We are indebted to the first for some of our mill stones of an excellent qual ity, as for instance the celebrated Esopus mill stonce. All of the mill stones quarried in this country, however are obtained from Granite. The saliferous rock is perhaps the most important, as well as the most interesting rock known. It is so regarded on the Eastern Continent, and it is equally important here, when we consider its relation to some of the minerals associated with it. It is a mooted question, whether this rock does not invariably lie upon immense coal regions, and the evidence so for as it is known, preponderates in favor of the supposition. In fact all of the positive testimony is in the affirmative. The question is settled, that all of the rock salt, as well as all of the salt springs in the known world are associated with this rock. All of the salt springs within the canal districts of New York, numbering over 50, occur in this rock .-We have often heard the remark made, that

per corner of the latter State, bordering on Tennessee, and Alabama. Whilst upon the subject of salt, we will remark that all of the fine salt of New York, which embraces nearly all of the fine salt of commerce, is manufactured by boiling the water obtained from salt springs. There was none made in New York in any other way until 1821, when the large Evaporating works (by solar heat) were put in operation at Syracuse. This constitutes the course salt of New York, which embraces nineteen twentieths of the salt used in this country. At the time referred to, Syracuse to our certain knowledge, had not more than two decent dwellings in it, and these were only passably so.

there were "salt licks" in Abbeville, and

Edgefield. This is not so-it is Geologi-

eally impossible. There never has beenthere never will be, any salt found "in

place" in South Carolina, North Carolina, or Georgia, except it be in the extreme up

Locusts.—The seventeen year Locusts have made their appearance in immense numbers in the Western part of N. Carolina. venteen years ago they visited the same (REPORTED FOR THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.) Rail Road Meeting.

A large number of citizens assembled at Greenwood on the 24th July, for the purpose of considering the project of building a Rail Road from Columbia, through Abbeville, to Greenville village. On motion of Maj. Eddins, Gen. Gillam was called to the Chair, and Mr. F. A. Conner and Dr. J. Marshall appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and solicited that degree of interest in the subject that its importance de-

Mr. Nance, of Newberry, was then caled upon, and responded in a speech of sound sense and practical views, showing he advantages of a rail road.

Mr. Perrin next responded to a call, and ne disappointed some of his friends in the warm stand he took in favor of the road. He showed, satisfactorily, the cause of his lukewarmness on the subject for some months past, and vindicated himself by an exposition of his own course, at various meetings of the stockholders in Columbia, during the session of the Legislature, which was confirmed by several of the Newberry delegates, and which showed that, as he said, he always had been, and was still, a friend to the road. We think it due to Mr. Perrin to be thus particular, because he evidently has been misrepresented.

Mr. Pope, of Newberry, was then called ipon, and he showed the importance of Abbeville's pushing forward this route: that the chance of getting a road to Aiken was hopeless-because the people of Edgefield were opposed to it-and she would be thrown entirely on her own resources to build it if she ever got one: that Newberry was in favor of this route: that Columbia, was, and that the practical business men o Charleston would be: that the enhanced value of land in ten miles of the road would more than pay all the stock that would be taken in the District: that the pine lands on the Charleston and Hamburg road had advanced from 50 cents to three or four dollars. He appealed to the Chairman to of using the road and his neighbor's mad not, whether he would give his tor two of his neighbor's.

Mr. Heller gave us a fine speech in a rich riew of sarcasm, denouncing "masterly inactivity" in building rail roads : that if we wanted a road, we must go to work in earnest; speeches could not build it-it would take money; and we wust not begin at the top of the pile where the small bills are placed, but at the bottom, and draw out the large one and a good many

Mr. Summer, of Newberry, also made an interesting speech of much information. He said that as rail roads became older. the net proceeds increased: that the busic ness of a certain road in Massachusetts had increased to such an extent, that they had it in contemplation to lay down another track by the side of the old one, &c.

Mr. Fair also made some interesting statements in reference to the business and plans of the direction, &c.

At this stage of the proceedings, another subject was brought before the meeting by the "eating committee," which was discussed in extenso by the whole assembly.

In the atternoon, Mr. Read, of Anderson, charmed the audience for some time in a brilliant speech. He gave it as his opinion that the surplus funds in the State treasury would be appropriated to the building of roads: that three or four roads were in contemplation, to run through different parts of the State: that the people were interested in the subject of rail roads: that they wanted the fund, and ought to have it: that there was no chance for the Aiken road: that it was to the interest of the stock-holders to cross the Saluda-because more trade would pass down the road. He gave some very interesting and reasonable calculations of the business of the roadthe cotton, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, iron, bacon, feathers, &c. &c., that would pass down the road-the income and expenses -and that the stock would yield an inte-

rest greatly over seven per cent. If such | from one stock even if the branches are to speeches cannot arouse the people of Abbeville to their own interest, they are sounder asleep than ever Rip Van Winkle was.

F. A. CONNOR, Jos MARSHALL, Secretaries.

From the Temperance Advocate

Of the Abbeville District Temperance Society.

Your committee regret that they cannot report as flattering a condition of the temperance cause, as it was their privilege to detail at the last Anniversary meeting. Not that the cause has lost any of its importance in the estimation of its true friends. The cause of Temperance, like that of religion, is subject to its reverses-its ups and downs-its seasons of excitement, and its seasons of decline. Is there a Christian present, who does not mourn over the guily apathy that is pervading the different branches of the Christian Church at this time, in regard to our holy religion? And shall this apathy be construed into an acknowledgement on our part, that Christianity has lost any of its importance in our estimation? Certainly not. These seasons of declension rid the Church of much of its dead weight-much of its effete matter, and although it is true, that whilst the chaff is being blown away, an occassional grain of wheat may become commingled with the chaff, and at least for a time be lost, it is believed, that by far the greater majority of sincere Christians remain firm and true to their profession. Just so with the temperance cause. Its true friends-those who are temperance men from principal, may relax in their zeal, but they are not to be driven from their position by any reverses of fortune, no matter from what quarter is comes-whethes from the apathy of its friends, or from the calumny of its enemies. A temperance man who can be driven from his position by scurrillous abuse, is, in our opinion, no man at all. He may be among us, but he is not of us—in our ranks, but not from principle. Whilst we look with pity, from however, upon denunciation and abuse our enemies, we must not resort to the use of such weapons ourselves. Mankind may be led to embrace temperance principles, we are satisfied, however they cannot be driven. We are speaking now of the great body of, those who are not in our ranks. There is The Roman knight at morning threw off a class of opponents, for whom forbearace on our part, is anything but a virtue. We which many draised the tapestry of Tyre by some effectual means. Men who are engaged in this busines, are the greatest pests We are speaking now of the great body of, by some effectual means. Men who are engaged in this busines, are the greatest pests gaged in this busines, are the greatest pests to society. They corrupt not only our white population, but our slave population. In this remark we include the great mass of the up-country whiskey waggons—the travelling grog-shops of the land. With the light that has been brought to bear troon the light that has been brought to bear troon dent spirits within the last twenty years, it is questionable whether there is one man in fifty who engages in it, whether under the sanction of a licence or not, who may not be regarded in the light of a corruptor of out all the manufactured at Pergamus. He anointed him self with the perfumes of Arabia the Hann. The iron of Span served him for week the contract of the contract o the demoralizing effects of the traffic in aradmit that it is a traffic fraught with a mendous evils, it is unfortunate that some effectual means cannot be devised, which will unite the energies of all such, and

cause of temperance is safe. In conclusion your Committee would submit that in their opinion the temperance cause is in more danger from the apathy of its friends, then from the opposition of its enemies. Entertaining this opinion, they would respectfully make the following sug

which will eventuate in its utter and entire overthrow. This once effected and the

1. That the Secretary of each Local Society be requested to furnish, as early as possible, the Secretary of the District Sociey with the names of all living within the bounds of his Society, who would be willling to deliver temperance addresses, and that the names of all such gentlemen be entered upon a page of the District Temperance Society's book.

President of the District

Temperance Society, with the aid of those he may please to associate with him, do, within the present year, appoint a series of temperance meetings throughout the District—that these meetings be not confined to Temperance Societies alone,—and that he appoint speakers to address the different meetings.

3. That after the appointment of a temperance meeting, the friends of the cause should exert themselves to procure as general an ttendance as possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

remain, eventually, nearly in contact and parallel to each other, the usual method is to split the end of the iron with an awkward cold chisel; thereby deforming the end of each branch; on which account the branches must be bent assunder for the purpose of hammering, shaping, and squaring the end of each, after which they are brought together as well as may be, usually retaining a roughness in form, if not a deficiency in size and strength, near the juncture of the branches. Instead of this tedious process, the iron when heated may be put into a vice, and the ends may be readily split by a suitable saw, which would save much labor and hammering and filing. A saw fit for this purpose should be thicker at the edge than at the back, and with uniform teeth, about one 12th of an inch apart. The saw when used must be often dipped in water, to prevent its becoming too much heated. There is also a method of sawing or cutting hardened steel which is not so generally known as it should be. A circular piece of common thin iron plate, or sheet iron, being adjusted to a lathe, or by other means put in a violent rotary motion, perienced reverses of fortune, and was on will readily cut off a tile, a cutting tool, or tempered steel spring, without drawing or reducing the temper. There is much mys-tery in the effect of this buz, and its cutting property is attributed to electricity. It anwers a very convenient purpose, however, when the shape and form of articles are required to be altered without effecting their emper. It furnishes a convenient method for cutting teeth to large saws, but is objectionable on account of the newly cut surface being left so hard that they cannot be readily filed. Connected with the subjects of "myterious effects," it may be stated that a bar of iron of almost any size. instantly sundered while hot. I, the simple application of a common roll of brimstone. A knowledge of this fact will be usefy when some piece of iron work is to be severed, but which, as some times is the case, is so constructed and situated and no ordinary chisel or cutting to can be brought to apply. Holes may be instantly perforated through bars plates of heated iron by the application of pointed pieces of brimstone. This phenomenon is curious, although it seldom affords much practical though it seldom affords much practical utility .- Scientific American.

conquered East. He wrote his letters on trate not be regarded in the light of a corruptor of our slave population. Whilst all good men admit that it is a traffic for all good men ter was borne by slave Mediterranean; and turned to dust in a Roman mame. Ma estimated, and of

> found in the testan d'Aligre,, a.Frenc who counted as n merous companions at his them splendidly for time a generous sou content with his friend taste with his friend determined that that his dinne vive him; he therefore beque thed by an annual banques, to defray he expen-of which a rent of 2,000 france, was Twenty chosen friends were invited annuto partake thereof.

Clauses were further more inserted in will, which detailed the dishes which Isaac Branch, Chairman.

Experiments in Blacksmithing.—Sawing heated iron or steel, is not known or thought of by blacksmiths; and when several forks or branches are to be formed

Will, which detailed the dishes which were the compose this banquet. The most deligated to compose this banquet. The most deligated the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the choicest wines were to be served in abundance. The guests were also held to drink the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the choicest wines were to be served in abundance. The guests were also held to drink the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the choicest wines were also held to drink the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the choicest wines were also held to drink the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the choicest wines were also held to drink the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the choicest wines were also held to drink the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the choicest wines were also held to drink the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the choicest wines were also held to drink the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the choicest wines were also held to drink the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the choicest wines were also held to drink the day has a well cate viands, the first fruits of the season, the cate viands and the cate viands are discovered in a bundle cate viands.

one should remain of the guests named in . the testament, and not till then in anywise was it to be alienated. After the death of the last man, the twentieth friend, the 2,000 francs were provided for. The diminution which might annually result in the number of the guests was to change in no wise the feast; the 2,000 francs were to be expended so long as one remained.

The first year the twenty guests were present; the following two were missing, and five years later there were but sixteen; at the end of 10 years there were but fourteen; at the expiration of 20 years but eight survived-and yet the feast retained all its original pomp and magnificence.

Last year but two were present-of the twenty guests but two only, who were seated opposite each other at this table so abundantly served. Six had fallen since the preceding festival. This immense vacuum cast a profound gloom over the commencement of the repast. The two survivors knew each other but slightly, never having met, but at this table, for twenty-four years. Their positions were also widely different; one was rich, the other had exthe verge of destitution. The rich and the poor, therefore, coldly partook of the first course; but there were toasts to be offerent to the absent, so that gaicty succeededwhilst the poor man forgot his misery and the rich one his fortune, with which he might have relieved his less fortunate companion.

Last week brought again the aniversary of the feast, which was as sumptuously prepared as its predecessors, in a magnificent hall, tastefully decorated, where was a in-

poor man. H last winter; so nomic display were reserved past, for which been expended he was the ve the most cru this splendid tasted anythic was not are

him the clause evocable, and the consolation that he dinnerless for 364 days 000 francs' cost was Translated for the Bee.

low to Prosper in Business. naké up your mind to acou undertake, decide imployment, and p